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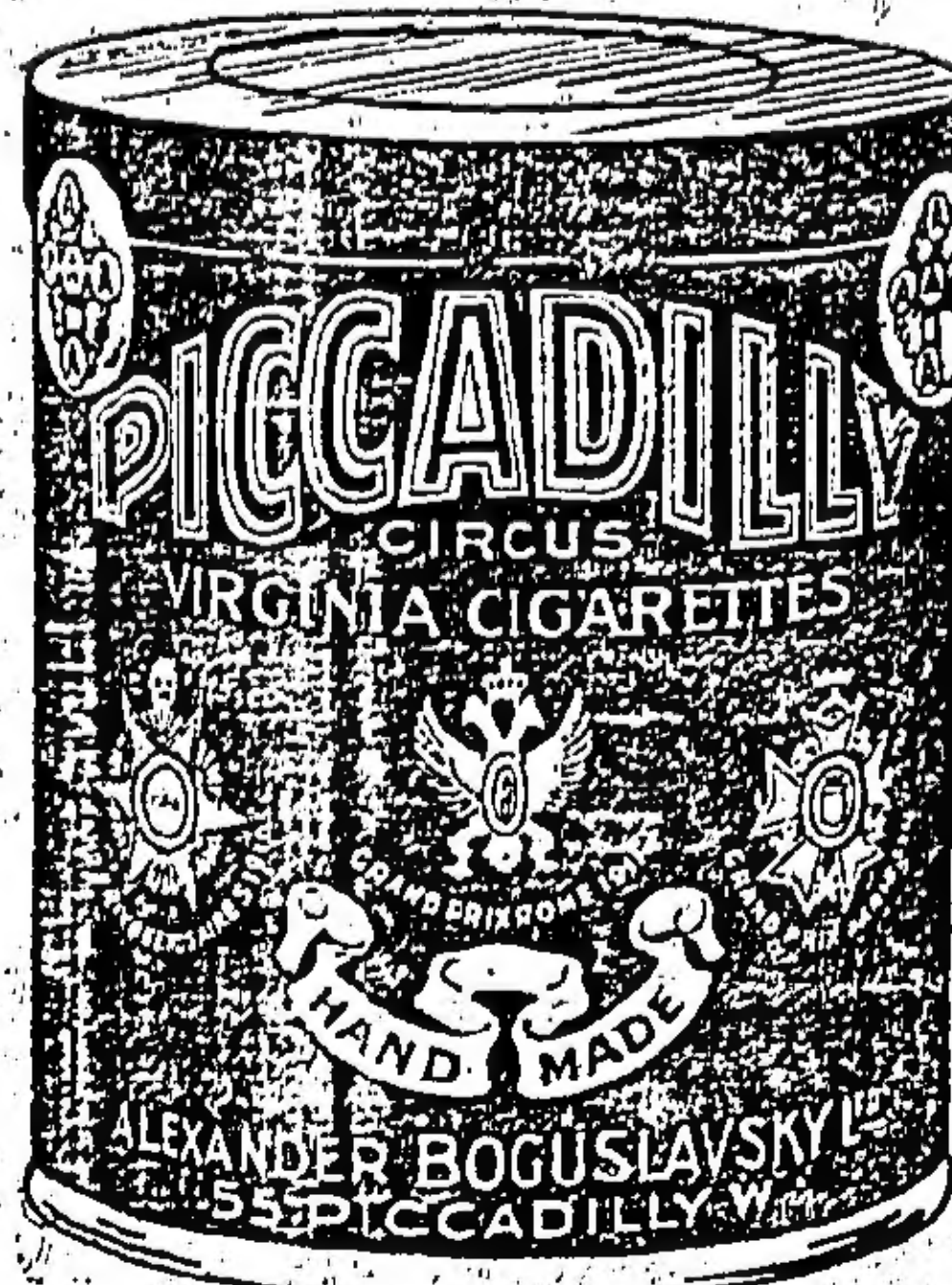
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ALSO
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AND

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935

EDUCATION AND TRADE CHINESE STUDENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

MINISTER'S APPEAL.

Addressing the guests of the Convention of Chinese students, male and female, which opened at The Hayes, Swanwick, Derby, recently, Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, the Chinese Minister, emphasized the need of encouraging more Chinese students to come to Great Britain. There were at present about 350 of them there, he said, and this number was very small when compared, for example, with the 2,800 in the United States.

Apart from his belief that Great Britain was one of the best schools for training leaders of men, he was also persuaded in his desire by the thought of the favourable reaction which the presence of more Chinese students would have upon the relations between China and Great Britain. The benefit would be mutual and far-reaching. China and Great Britain were bound to have a great deal to do with each other, because their respective interests met at more than one point. Not only did the contiguity of Chinese territory with some of the most important possessions of the British Empire make us important neighbours each to the other, but the large vested interests of British capital and commerce in China, and the presence of millions of their compatriots in the different parts of the British Empire, were constantly giving rise to questions for adjustment and readjustment, not only between the Governments but between the two peoples as well.

Not only were the students themselves learning something of the best that was in English culture and civilization, but through them the Chinese people at home were acquiring a knowledge of the country. More than that, by coming into contact with the pick of Chinese youth, the English people in general, and the intellectual classes in particular, could not fail to know something of the hopes and aspirations of the New China. There was undoubtedly a great deal for them to learn, especially in constitutional government, in business organization, and in engineering skill and applied science. But China had also something to offer, especially in philosophy, literature, art, and social consolidation.

One sure result from the Chinese students' movement to Great Britain would be the rapid extension of commercial and trade relations between China and Great Britain, a thing which was to be much desired because of the fact that China was one of the leading sources of supply of raw material in the world, while Great Britain was the premier manufacturing and exporting country. Nothing probably could do more to restore normal conditions of peace and prosperity than the intelligent development of the world's potential markets, and what greater possibilities were there than in the China market?

Each Chinese student educated in Great Britain was not only himself a sure consumer of British goods for many years to come, but through his family and his relatives and friends, who had not been able to obtain a foreign education and know the outside world, he also became a rallying centre of perhaps a hundred more consumers for British goods. Many of the students of yesterday had themselves gone into business and become direct channels for the consumption of British manufactured goods.

THE BEST ADVERTISERS.
"If it was true that advertising was now a necessary handmaid of modern business, what better advertisers could be found than the stream of Chinese students who came there to study, and who returned with greater knowledge of the men and things of the country they had studied in, than of any other country they may have visited. It was undoubtedly the ever-increasing number of American returned students in China which accounted, in a large measure, for the rapid growth of American trade in China. The rapid increase in the number of American-educated Chinese in China in recent years had been made possible by the remission on the part of the United States of one-half of the Boxer indemnity allotted to it. Probably never had a wiser use been made of the same amount of money for any purpose. The spirit of generosity prompted its remission, but it had turned out to be an investment, the return on which was incalculable."

As to the question of the remission of a part of the British share of the Boxer indemnity, he pointed out that the annual instalment still due to Great Britain, including principal and interest, was about £400,000, and there were 23 more instalments to pay. The unpaid portion, if refunded, would provide China with ample means, not only of sending one or two hundred students here every year, but also of encouraging education in China with a view to the extension of intercourse between the two peoples. He had found to his gratification a very general sympathy in Great Britain with the idea of encouraging the coming of Chinese students.

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs recently stated that it was proposed to appoint a Committee to deal with the subject in the near future. He (Dr. Koo) was not only firm in his belief that, in considering the pressing need of national economy, the far-reaching benefits which would accrue, both to China and Great Britain, from the remission of the British share of the Boxer indemnity for educational purposes would not be lost sight of but confident in his hope that everything would be done to expedite progress on this subject.

A BUSINESS QUEEN.

The Daily Mail's Paris correspondent says Queen Marie of Rumania is christened the "business queen." She is personally acting as an energetic commercial ambassador on behalf of the reconstruction of Rumania. She is interviewing French engineers, manufacturers, chemists and dress-makers, quoting prices, arranging contracts, and inducing commercial men to set up business in Rumania.

JAPAN AND DISARMAMENT JAPANESE ARMY CONFERENCE PLAN.

After repeated conferences between the General Staff and the War Office authorities, an agreement has been reached, reports the Tokyo Nichi Nichi, regarding land disarmament.

According to the above journal, the Government will insist on the following at the Pacific Conference:—

The Imperial Government will maintain the present 31 Divisions, comprising 300,000 men, as the minimum land force for defensive purposes. The Government, however, will reciprocate the efforts of the other Powers if the latter reduce their land forces.

The Imperial Government will abolish all Japanese fortresses, either in existence already or under construction, on the Pacific coast, provided the United States cancels her Pacific defensive equipments.

The Imperial army in Siberia will be evacuated upon the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese Commercial Treaty, if the conclusion is not completed prior to the session of the Washington Convention.

In accordance with the possible development of the Pacific Convention, the Imperial Government may withdraw its troops from Tientsin, Hankow and other Chinese quarters.

The Japanese Government will recognize to some extent the abolition of the 21-articled Sino-Japanese Agreement, by proposing to purchase, for instance, the Japanese rights and interests already established in Manchuria and Mongolia.

The foreign settlements will be thrown open to the general Chinese as free trading quarters.

U.S. DIPLOMAT'S STORY.

1,000,000 ROUBLES FOR ONE DAY'S PROVISIONS.

Mr. Charles R. Crane, formerly United States Minister to China, has reached Riga after a journey overland of over 7,000 miles from Peking. In a statement to the correspondent of the Chicago Tribune (Paris edition) Mr. Crane said that it was impossible to over-estimate the seriousness of the situation caused by the famine and the breakdown of transport.

Petrograd, he said, was seriously menaced. There was practically no medicine or clothing in the city, and shoes were needed everywhere. "I saw women walking barefooted and bare-legged along the streets."

In Siberia, Mr. Crane said he found hospitals running on remnants of Red Cross materials. The people were selling their last scraps in the street markets. "The intellectual starvation is also great," said Mr. Crane, "as there has been no communication with the outside world for several years. There is a great longing for all kinds of scientific and especially medical journals."

Mr. Crane met several Americans in Petrograd whom the Soviet had refused permission to leave. But if serious relief work was undertaken many Americans in Russia would, he believed, be glad to remain in the country and serve. Their experience would greatly facilitate the work.

The party found, somewhat to their surprise, that Soviet paper money was accepted, but 10,000 roubles (nominally equal to £1,000) were worth only about one shilling. During the journey across Siberia the Chinese cook was greatly astounded when he had to pay 1,000,000 roubles to get enough food for one day's supply.

Members of the party spent many hours each day cutting roubles, which are printed in huge sheets. It was not unusual to give the cook two suitcases filled with roubles to buy his provisions.

Along the Siberian railway the party found the land heavily overseeded with abundant crops for as far as 15 miles on either side of the line, so that haulage was rendered easy. While the crops in the interior were reported as poor, there seemed to be no danger of starvation in Siberia.

The party, who left Peking on June 15th, reached Moscow on July 27th, where eight days were spent. They lived in their car and did not see any of the higher officials of the Soviet Government, but encountered one of the American deportees, who is now connected with the Soviet Foreign Office and who did everything he could to cause inconvenience to the party.

Mr. Crane said that although Russian railway cars were similar to matchboxes connected by bent pins and drawn by a samovar, the railwaymen kept them going.

When the party reached Riga the first question asked was, "What are the baseball scores?"

KOOING IN EUROPE.

Without desiring to detract from the wonderfully fine impression Dr. Wellington Koo has made as president of the League of Nations Assembly, there are two points in his recent pronouncements that cannot fail to hit the funny bone of anyone at all familiar with things as they are in China. One is his notification that the League has agreed to put Constantinople under international control, which notification from a Chinese would be extraordinary at any time and doubly so at the present. Another is his recent lauding of the Chinese as the most peaceable of races and the ones most desirous of the success of the Disarmament Conference, which, considering that there is more war going on within China today than in all the rest of the world, and that China has for some years had one of the world's largest standing armies, several times bigger than that of Japan, comes with a strange sound. Japan Times and Mail.

THE GERMAN CONSUL AT CANTON. CANTON GOVERNMENT REFUSES RECOGNITION.

The following article appeared in the Canton Times of the 1st inst.:

It has been rumored that the Canton Government recently refused to recognize a gentleman who applied for recognition as Vice-Consul for Germany at Canton. As there is considerable misunderstanding regarding the reasons for this refusal, it may be well to make the position of the Canton Government quite clear.

When Peking concluded the Trade Agreement with Germany, the Government had announced that it would not recognize any acts of the illegal government in Peking. This left the status of Germans in the South-western provinces exactly as it was before the signing of the Trade Agreement. Applications for the return of German properties have been denied. But Germans are permitted to come to Canton and resume business under the protection of the Chinese laws.

A few days ago, the Consul for Holland communicated with the Provincial authorities, stating that he had turned over the affairs of the German Consulate to a gentleman recently appointed by the Government of the Republic of Germany as Vice-Consul for Canton. Another letter was received from that gentleman himself in which he notified the Provincial Government that he had taken up his office. Acting in accordance with the instructions received from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the provincial authorities replied that, as the German Government had not concluded an Agreement with the legal Government of China, it was impossible for the Canton Government to recognize any representative of the German Republic at present. This may have caused some disappointment and chagrin in German circles. The action of the Canton Government is strictly consistent with the attitude taken by this Government toward agreements made by foreign powers with Peking. It was not intended as a reflection upon the German community nor upon the individual who comes here to represent Germany.

Of course, it may be argued that every Consul in Shanghai is accredited to the Peking Government yet they continue to address the local officials and perform the functions of their office. The other nationals have Consuls to look after their interests and, by refusing to recognize the new German Vice-Consul, the Government deprives the Germans of this privilege. Germans, since the war, have the same status as the nationals of non-Treaty powers. They are subject to the laws of China. Even in the Agreement made up with Peking the Germans have given up the claim to extraterritoriality. While there may be many ways in which a Consul might assist his nationals, we do not believe the Germans will feel the need of Consular assistance as much as those nationals who still retain extraterritorial rights.

China wishes to do away with extraterritoriality. In order to do this, China must prove to the world that foreigners subjected to Chinese laws have their property and personal rights protected just as well as those foreigners who claim extraterritorial rights and Consular jurisdiction. German claims and German complaints should be dealt with equitably. By treating the German justly, China can show that foreigners can get justice without suffering the restrictions and disadvantages that attend the operation of extraterritoriality.

CHEFOO WRECKED BY TYPHOON.

THE BUND A MASS OF RUINS.

Writing on September 15th, the Chefoo correspondent of the N. C. Daily News says:

There has been another demolition of the local Bund and this time thoroughfare, of which we were somewhat proud, is today a heap of ruins. Residents have been interested to see how the new stretch, covered with asphaltum, would stand the inroads of the autumn storms. Now its powers of resistance have been put to the test, and while most of the Bund has gone, through the violence of the waves experienced on Saturday and yesterday, the only remaining fifty yards or so of solid road comes in that asphaltum portion.

Beyond this there is one long stretch of devastation. Outside the Russian Consulate there is hardly any debris left to mark the previous roadway, stones, mortar, plaster and concrete having been completely swept away. A storm of unusual violence, being characterized to-day as the worst in Chefoo's history, and accompanied by spring tides, has wrought enormous havoc along the sea shore. The old Romans found a most effective method of battering down masonry to be the use of huge beams of wood hurled time and again at the foundations of their attack. Chefoo has suffered an almost similar attack for the breaking of the Bund is ascribed to the presence of a flotilla of logs, spread along the sea front. These were dashed like corks in the grasp of the enormous rollers and were hurled incessantly all Saturday afternoon and Sunday against our unfortunate bulwarks. Little wonder, then, that our delightful promenade has suffered a worse spoliation than we have yet known.

HONOUR FOR LORD MILFORD HAVEN.

The King has been pleased on the recommendation of the First Lord of the Admiralty, to approve the promotion, as a special case, of Admiral the Marquess of Milford Haven, P. C., G. C. B., K. C. M. G. (formerly known as Prince Louis of Battenberg), to the rank of Admiral of the Fleet on the Retired List, in recognition of his exceptional services as First Sea Lord, both before and after the outbreak of the late war. To date August 2, 1927.

INDIA AND OPIUM. THE CULTIVATION OF THE POPPY IN CHINA.

The attempt to break China of the opium habit by legislation having failed, as every one knew it would, the International Anti-Opium Association of Peking is evidently looking about for somebody to "strangle." As is the custom on such occasions, the Society has hit upon India as the scapegoat though the blame clearly rests not upon exterior agencies but upon the Chinese themselves and their Government, admitted by the Anti-Opium People of Peking to be lamentably weak.

India, it is said, at one time did a huge trade in opium with China, but that trade was killed because the Chinese Government said it wanted to prevent the Chinese continuing to make themselves slaves to a degrading and dangerous custom. Some suspected that people in China wanted the monopoly of production of the drug themselves, but China was given the benefit of the doubt and in 1907 the Government of India undertook to reduce yearly the amount of opium exported to China by 3,000 chests from an assumed standard of 37,000 chests. Under a further agreement, signed in May, 1913, the cessation of the trade was to be accelerated on proof of the suppression of the production of opium in China. Less opium being available in China the price rose and so did the price at the sales held in India. Then the Chinese Provincial Governments began to forbid the importation and sale of Indian opium in defiance of the orders of the Central Government—why is not clear unless it was to aid the development of the local product. The result was that though in 1911 the number of chests exported from India was 15,440 against 37,000 in 1908 and in 1919 the amount had fallen to 6,700. Stocks had accumulated at Shanghai and Hongkong and the Government of India was appealed to stop the sales.

The Government of India acceded to the request, although to relieve the Malwa opium trade of the loss thus inflicted upon it the Government had itself to take over 11,250 chests of Malwa opium. Since then India has not exported one chest of opium to China, so that the International Anti-Opium Association appears to be barking up the wrong tree when it blames the Indian Government for the non-cessation of the practice of opium smoking. It is true that the Government of India does still control the making of opium and that it exports to Java, Siam, Indo-China, Japan, Hongkong and the Straits. But the United States Government does not blame other countries for making liquors that are smuggled into its territory and anti-opium cranks have no right to attack the Government of India because the Chinese Government is unable to maintain order in China. What has happened in that country is that certain provinces have been increasing and not decreasing the growing of the poppy and even the destruction a year or so ago of huge stocks of Indian opium in Shanghai has not improved the situation, as Mr. Harma-worth showed recently in the House of Commons. Nor, to judge from the numerous attempts by Chinese to smuggle opium out of Calcutta, can the Chinese Government stop the entry either of that drug or of morphine, for which latter fact, be it noted, the Anti-Opium body blames somebody else—to wit England and America. The fact of the matter is that all these ideas of making people virtuous by legislation fail and if a man wants to drink or to smoke opium, he is going, in the present imperfect state of the mundane sphere, to find a way either of getting what he wants or a substitute. The request of the Anti-Opium Association to Mr. Andrews to weigh in with a statement apparently only a wholesale condemnation of the Government of India will suit—suggests that the Government of India should get in first with its statement and prove what India has done and is doing to help people who don't want to stop opium-smoking to stop that vice.—Englishman.

WIRELESS POSSIBILITIES. A TELEPHONE TO AUSTRALIA.

Senator Marconi at the annual meeting of the Marconi Company at the Connaught Rooms, speaking of the many recent important advances in aerial telegraphy and telephony, said that, subject to satisfactory arrangements with the Post Office, he hoped in the near future to create telephonic services with several foreign countries, and provided they had the opportunity, as they hoped to have, of creating a wireless telegraphic service between England and Australia, it was quite within the range of possibility that they might hereafter supply Australia with telephonic communication with Great Britain. He criticised the failure of the Post Office at their station at Llandudno to use recent patents which were being employed in the American, French, and German stations.

I am a firm believer in those grand old principles which were extracted from an unwilling King at Runnymede many centuries ago.—General Nicholson.

A \$2.00 CAMERA WILL TAKE PICTURES.

but no sensible person claims that the photographs equal those secured with a \$500.00 lens. This eye is a miniature camera, and lenses simply remedy defects in the natural photographing mechanism. The better the lenses, the better the results. The Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Refracting & Manufacturing Opticians, located in 13, Queen's Road, Central, manufacture lenses as safe, as nearly perfect and as plain a story as can be produced by the combination of human ingenuity and constructive machinery of the highest type.—Adv.

582

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE

ON TUESDAY NIGHT, October 4th, the last Tram will run at 9 o'clock.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE,
HONGKONG.

IN response to suggestions made at the last Annual Meeting of the Society, the General Committee have decided to organize a SMOKING CONCERT on ARMISTICE NIGHT to be held in the City Hall at 9.15 P.M. in the same manner as last year.

Circulars on the subject will be sent to all Members of the Society in due course.
A. H. COBB,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, September 30th, 1921. [1535]

HONGKONG AUTOMOBILE
ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held on TUESDAY, 25th October, 1921, at 5.30 P.M. in the Old Chamber of Commerce Room, City Hall. Circulars will shortly be sent to members in regard to matters to be brought forward at the Meeting.

ALL interested in Motoring matters are invited to attend.
F. BEYINGTON,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, October 3rd, 1921. [1536]

5 DE OUTUBRO, DE 1921.
FESTA INFANTIL.

HAZ-SE publico que, em comemoracao do 10.º Aniversario da Implantacao da Republica em Portugal, haaverá no dia 5 de outubro no Campo de Tenuis do Club de Recreio em Kowloon, uma Festa Infantil (Chá Sport) para as crianças portuguesas começando ás 17 horas e terminando ás 19 horas, para a qual são convidados todos os que subsciveram para a Festa de 5 de Outubro bem como suas ex-niças famílias.

PELA COMISSÃO DA FESTA.
EDUARDO V. M. R. DE SOUSA,
Presidente.
Kowloon, 3 de Outubro de 1921. [1537]

BRITISH MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,
TIENTSIN.

THE Council hereby invites application for the post of KINDERGARTEN MISTRESS in the Tientsin Grammar School. The commencing salary offered is \$140 to \$160, per mensem, according to the qualifications of the successful applicant. Free furnished quarters will be provided by the Council. Applications stating age, nationality, qualifications, and experience should be forwarded to the undersigned not later than October 8th, 1921.

By order, J. R. LYNES,
Secretary.
[1538]

STRUTHERS & DIXON, (INC.)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "WEST CANON"
FROM SEATTLE

THE Steamship "WEST CANON" having arrived from Seattle, via ports on October 3rd, 1921, Consignees are hereby notified that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hon. Shan Godown Co., Nos. 16 and 17, Kennedy Fray, Hongkong, and stored at Consignees' risk. Consignees of Cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Delivery Orders will be issued.

All broken, chafed and damaged Cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 A.M. on Oct. 7th, 1921, by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Godowns, and Cargo undelivered on and after Oct. 10th, 1921, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading in exchange for Delivery Orders immediately.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.
Agents for
U.S.S. EMERGENCY FLEET
CORPORATION.
Hongkong, October 27th, 1921. [1539]

P. & O. S. N. CO.

STEAMERS FOR
STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS & LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for Batavia, Persian Gulf, Continental, Americas, and South African Ports.

THE Steamship "DUNERA" Captain Walker, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this Port on or about TUESDAY, the 18th October, 1921, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuables and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Parcels will be received at this Office until 8 a.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, October 4th, 1921. [1540]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

UNIVERSITY CHAPTER No. 3008.

THE CONSECRATION CEREMONY will be held at the Masonic Hall on WEDNESDAY, October 5th, at 9.15 P.M. R.A.M. are invited to attend.

EVENING DRESS. [1541]

POLO GYMKHANA.

A POLO GYMKHANA will be held on the Polo Ground on the afternoon of WEDNESDAY, the 18th October, at 4 P.M. The events are open to the Members of the Hongkong Polo Club and the visiting Shanghai Polo Team.

This Gymkhana will be preceded by a four chukka Polo Match, commencing at 3 P.M., between a Shanghai Light Horse Team and a Hongkong Team representing the Army (Past and Present).

The Public are cordially invited to attend. Playing days this week will be on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. [1542]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

NEW COURSE, FANLING.

Second nine holes of the New Course will be open for play from 8th October.

BANK HOLIDAY, WEEK-END

SEP 10TH OCT.

COMPETITIONS, OLD COURSE, FANLING.

BOGEY Pool Competition for Men.
Mixed Foursome Competition on Monday, 10th Oct. Post Entries: Ladies who have not yet received a HANDBICAP should send the necessary three cards to the Ladies' Secretary before FRIDAY, 7th OCTOBER.

HAPPY VALLEY COURSE.

16th Sept., 1921, to 16th April, 1922. This Course is available for Golf on Fridays (from only after 2 P.M. on Fridays). On Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays that part of the course within 50 yards of the Race Course ditch in front of the fifth and sixth greens is available for putting and approaching.

J. E. ROSS,

(Hon. Secretary.) [1543]

NOTICE.

THE Authority of Mr. H. W. LUCAS to Sign for the Undermentioned Firm, is withdrawn from Date.

MOLLER AND CO. (HONGKONG),

LIMITED.

Eric MOLLER, Permanent Director.

Hongkong, October 1st, 1921. [1520]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have This Day REMOVED to 2nd Floor, BANK OF CHINA BUILDING, 4, Queen's Road Central. Entrance: Duddell Street. STETENDRIGH, BUNJAHN & Co., Ltd.
Dated October 1st, 1921. [1527]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have REMOVED our Offices to 4th Floor, BANK OF CHINA BUILDING, No. 4 Queen's Road Central.
WRIGHT & HORNBY.
Hongkong, October 1st, 1921. [1528]

REMOVAL NOTICE.

WE have This Day REMOVED to the First Floor on the top of the Bank of China, No. 4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, entrance in Duddell Street.
RAMSEY & CO.
Hongkong, October 1st, 1921. [1531]

NOTICE.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, 8th day of OCTOBER, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1921.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 8th October, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order,

M. MANUK,

Secretary.
Hongkong, September 23rd, 1921. [1483]

"SAM YICK" FIRE CRACKERS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that our well known brand of FIRE CRACKERS known as "SAM YICK" are only obtainable through our authorized Agent—
Mr. AN CHONG of CHONG KING WO, Raw Silk Merchant,
No. 28, Kung Yat Moon, Canton, and
Mr. K. YAMMO of MING KEE, Matting Manufacturer,
No. 3, Ngau Chow Street, Honan, Canton.

The public are hereby warned against imitations sold by unauthorized persons.

SAM YICK FIRE CRACKERS MANUFACTORY.
Tai Loong, September 30th, 1921. [1517]

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND

OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments sent for insertion in the new columns of the Hongkong Daily Press, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each, (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

INTIMATIONS

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

PROPOSAL TO CHANGE A SHIP'S NAME.

WE THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., of London, hereby give notice that in consequence of uniformity in naming the vessels of the Indo-China Fleet, we have applied to the Board of Trade, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the ship "YANNIS" of Hongkong official number 151433 of gross tonnage 3379.41, tons, register tonnage 2083.91, heretofore owned by Nicholas E. Ambatielos-Cephalonia-Greece, and since by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company of London, for permission to change her name to "MAUSANG" and to have her registered in the new name at the Port of Hongkong, as owned by The Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Hongkong within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.

Dated at Hongkong, this 1st day of October, 1921.

(Signed) JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers. [1523]

MINING PLANT AND STORES
FOR SALE.

OWING to the closing down of their gold mines Messrs. THE BORNEO CO., LTD., Sarawak, are prepared to consider offers for purchase of all or part of the above. The plant comprises 3 Belliss and Morcom Engines each with alternators 314 K.V.A. 525 Volts 50 Cycles, Suction Gas Plant 150 H.P., two Gardner Engines 110 H.P., each, Marine type triple expansion Engine 950 H.P., also motors from 15 to 250 H.P., each, Electric haulages, Pumps 15-200 H.P., Air Compressors, Several miles of light rails, Tip and Box Wagons, Rock Crushers, Tube and Ball Mills together with mining stores such as Piping, Belting, Iron, Steel Plates, Oils, Greases, Cotton Waste, Cyanide, Laboratory Apparatus &c., &c. Can be shipped direct from Kuching to Hongkong per s.s. "Che Fu".

For full particulars apply to—
Messrs. THE BORNEO CO., LTD.,
SARAWAK. [1522]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on TUESDAY, the 11th day of OCTOBER, 1921, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, of four Lots of CROWN LAND at the junction of Queen's Road Central and Pedder Street, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty's KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Containing	By Statute Feet	By Chinese Measure	Upset Price.
1.	Queen's Road Central, at junction of Pedder Street.	115' 0" x 115' 0" x 115' 0" x 115' 0"	11,500 sq. ft.	26,667 sq. ft.	26,667 sq. ft.	\$10,000
2.	Queen's Road Central, at junction of Pedder Street.	115' 0" x 115' 0" x 115' 0" x 115' 0"	11,500 sq. ft.	26,667 sq. ft.	26,667 sq. ft.	\$10,000
3.	Queen's Road Central, at junction of Pedder Street.	115' 0" x 115' 0" x 115' 0" x 115' 0"	11,500 sq. ft.	26,667 sq. ft.	26,667 sq. ft.	\$10,000
4.	Queen's Road Central, at junction of Pedder Street.	115' 0" x 115' 0" x 115' 0" x 115' 0"	11,500 sq. ft.	26,667 sq. ft.	26,667 sq. ft.	\$10,000

PREPAID "WANTED"

ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for
Borneo CK, KL, LM, LN, LR, LR, LU, LW, MA, ME, MZ, NB, A 50.

WANTED, A DAILY NURSE to take charge of a CHILD, 3 years of age, and to do plain sewing.—Reply to N.F. c/o Daily Press Office. [1524]

FOR SALE—4, STEWART TERRACE, Pak—Apply to H. E. POLLOCK, Prince Buildings. [1525]

T.O.L.E.T.

TWO 4 ROOMED EUROPEAN HOUSES Nos. 219 and 221 Praya East. Apply to Property Office, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. [1531]

TO LET.

GODOWN at Yau-mai. For particulars apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD. [1546]

TO LET.

GODOWN at Sam Shui Po near Cosmopolitan Dock. Large open compound in front suitable for the storage of Metal, Lumber, Ore, etc. Marine Lot, approached either from land or water side. For particulars apply to—W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO. [1524]

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HONGKONG DISPENSARY

Phone No. 16.

11

BIRTHS.

ROBERTSON.—At Shanghai, on September 27th, to Mr. and Mrs. W. B. ROBERTSON, a daughter.
STELLINGWERT.—At Shanghai, on September 27th, to Mr. and Mrs. C. J. STELLINGWERT, a son.

MARRIAGE.

JONES—FORD-DUNN.—At Shanghai, on September 27th, DAVID PHILLIP WALTER JONES, of Shanghai, to ALEXA FORD-DUNN, of Southampton.

DEATH.

ETTER.—At Shanghai, on September 27th, MARQUETTE, dearly beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Etter.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VORCES RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 4th, 1921.

THE MOPLAH FANATIC.

Serious outbreaks have occurred on several previous occasions among the fanatical Mohlahs, but it seems to be agreed among British civil and military officials who know the country that there have been "no disturbances quite on the formidable lines of the present outbreak."

It is more than a couple of months since we had the first news of disturbances there, and the cables we published yesterday on the subject show that the situation is getting worse instead of better.

According to an official statement made in the Indian Council Chamber, the Mohlah armed gangs number some ten thousand men and their resistance is strengthening. The guerilla tactics they are adopting are likely to call for a considerable military effort to suppress them.

In the past the disturbances that have taken place have been attributable to two main causes—agrarian grievances against Hindu landlords, or Mohlah fury over the conversion of some member of their community to Hinduism. The religious factor on the present occasion has, of course, been present, for the Mohlahs are the most fanatical of Mohammedans. But in this case the main motive for action is declared to have been supplied by the political agitator, who for months past has been sedulously

playing upon the fanatical feelings of the Mohlahs in connection with the Khalifate question. An illustration of the extreme fanaticism which marks the movement was afforded in a cable we published yesterday which said that the rebels are offering Hindus the alternatives of death or Islam. If they hesitate they are ordered to dig their graves. Then, if they still refuse to embrace Islam, they are shot and the bodies dropped in. Crops belonging to Hindus have been confiscated and the Hindus are fleeing from the district.

A writer who knows the country well has given the following account of the Mohlah fanatic:—"When he sets to work he is a very thorough person. Before joining up in one of these outbreaks he usually proceeds to a mosque and prays steadily for twenty-four hours, emerging with a resolve to sacrifice himself. He and his friends then begin by murdering a Hindu or destroying a temple, gathering adherents as they run riot over the country. Police and British troops have to be called out to effect their capture, and a regular hunt begins. In the end, the gang invariably takes refuge in one of the hill-top temples, and refuses to surrender. Armed with huge, sharp knives, their idea is to get among the soldiers and kill as many as they can before being either killed or captured themselves. That they do not understand the meaning of the word 'surrender' may be gathered from the fact that in 1920 one of these bands of fanatical murderers had to be dynamited out of their place of refuge, and nine years later the services of a howitzer battery were requisitioned to blow another gang from their lair."

The Government has always had to station a detachment of British infantry at a convenient centre for dealing with these disturbances, and as long ago as 1851 a special police force was organised and has since been maintained in the locality for the suppression of Mohlah outbreaks. The present outbreak, however, has many features which distinguish it from other fanatical outbreaks in the same region, and the influence of the political agitator is clearly apparent. During the past twelve months the Mohlah country, it appears, has been visited by numerous agitators, including the notorious Ali brothers, and the present serious outbreak is a manifest consequence of their activities. We can gather the nature of the agitation from the statement made by MOHAMMED ALI recently at Karachi, where he is being tried on a charge of sedition. He declared that Indian Moslems were hostile to the Government because of its attitude towards Islamic States, which, he alleged, was in violation of the war-time pledges in regard to the sanctity of the Islamic holy places, and he went the length of saying that Indian Moslems, if they commanded a more effective force, would try conclusions with the Government. He spoke also of an Indian republic as "looming in the distance." It is just as well, for the sake of the people of India, that the republic should remain very distantly remote. Such events as are taking place in the Malabar region, where fanatical Mohammedans are relentlessly persecuting those of the Hindu faith to the extent of compelling them to dig graves for their own reception if they refuse to adopt the Islamic faith, affords a very picturesque illustration of what a large portion of India would be like under a republic. Happily, large sections of the people realise this only too clearly and also that the well-being of the people of India is best assured under the protection of the British Raj.

Mr. H. Percy Smith will arrive by the Dunera to-morrow.

Capt. E. Walker has gone master of the Douglas steamer Haiching, replacing Capt. A. H. Stewart who is going home on leave.

Sir Charles Eliot, H.M.'s Ambassador to Japan, has had the distinction of being the first foreign Ambassador to entertain a Crown Prince of Japan.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending September 17th amounted to 64,888 tons and the sales to 64,631 tons.

The Remedios who, through a misprint in the V.R.C. programme, had to be transferred from the Hongkong list to the Shanghai list in the Interport team race, was a Shanghai competitor, and not a Hongkong swimmer as stated in error in our report yesterday.

The consecration of the new University Chapter will take place to-morrow (Wednesday) night.

Some particulars of the Polo Gymkhana next week will be found among to-day's advertisements.

Announcements interesting to members of the Golf Club will be found in our advertising columns.

The Hongkong Automobile Association announce a general meeting of members to be held on the 23rd inst.

Armistice Day will be celebrated by the St. George's Society of Hongkong by a smoking concert at the City Hall.

Great damage was done last week by a typhoon which passed over central Japan. The reports show that it caused considerable destruction of property on shore and aloft.

Sir Eric Stuart Taylor, M.D., and Lady Taylor returned to Hongkong on the China Mail steamer Nile from Shanghai. Dr. G. H. Thomas was also a passenger by the same ship.

The vernacular Press reports that all former private German properties in Hankow, confiscated by the Chinese authorities, have been returned to their original owners.

The tea-house proprietors at Canton are on strike against what are termed the extravagant demands of their employers. Many of them have closed their doors to business rather than yield.

The Harbour Master has been informed by cable that the Harbour Master at Shanghai that the Tungsha lightship will be temporarily withdrawn on October 11th and replaced by a gas lightship.

A Japanese named Hideo Torio, has been sentenced at Singapore to four years' rigorous imprisonment for defrauding the Netherlands Trading Society of a sum of \$48,000 by means of a forged draft. Hideo was formerly in business for himself in Rangoon.

A Peking telegram says: "Owing to a report that an English paper says that the expenditure of outstrokes imposed in aid of famine relief should be published in detail, the Waichiaopu has asked the Ministry of the Interior to take up the question, and the Ministry of the Interior has requested the Ministry of Communications to supply full details."

In making the announcement that "the Peking Government is in financial difficulties," the China Times states that a government representative is endeavouring to arrange a loan of Frs. 10,000,000 with certain banks in Shanghai, on the security of debenture bonds, and it is added that the banks are willing to accept this security at a 30 per cent. discount.

The Peak Tramway Company announces that the last tram to-night will run at 9 o'clock. Hitherto the repair work now in progress has been done after the last tram has run at its usual time, but to-night more time will be required to replace the old cable with the new one. This affects to-night only and the service will run as usual again to-morrow.

The high-est agitation amongst Chinese in the Central and Louza districts, of Shanghai, continues, and the latest announcement in the Chinese Press is that the tenants are "devising ways and means to prevent the proposed increases, and are determined to remain firm in their attitude." Posters advising tenants to reject the landlords' demands have been posted in the Louza district.—N.C. Daily News.

An action has been instituted in the Court of the Belgian Consul-General at Shanghai, whereby Mr. L. W. Luyt, advocate, claims from the Banque Belge pour l'Etranger the sum of Shanghai Tls. 48,996.87 due upon a contract for exchange under which the Bank is alleged to have sold to him in August, 1920, the sum of \$22,000 T.T. at the rate of 8/10 for delivery, up to Chinese New Year, which was on February 7th last, when the rate had dropped to 3/5d.

The Canton Times reports that "Lung-chow, the last stronghold of the Kwangsi troops, after more than a month of serious fighting, has at last been captured by the Cantonese troops, according to reliable information received from Nanning. Many guns and war supplies were taken from the enemy. The fall of Lung-chow marks the end of the Kwangsi campaign and places the whole province of Kwangsi in the hands of the people under their able leader Governor Ma Chun-wu."

October 3rd, 11.20 a.m.

Typhoon in about 142 deg. Long. E. 10 deg. Lat. N. moving N.W.

October 3rd, 11.20 a.m.

Typhoon in about 142 deg. Long. E. 10 deg. Lat. N. moving N.W.

STIRRING FRENCH APPEAL TO GERMANY.

LORD NORTHCLEFFE'S WARNING TO AUSTRALIA.

THE FUTURE OF AVIATION.

"BRUTAL AND DEBASED" RUSSIAN PEASANTRY.

LATEST CABLES.

(REUTERS' SERVICE'S AGENCY.)

AUSTRALIA AS A "WHITE" COUNTRY.

LORD NORTHCLEFFE'S WARNING.

SYDNEY, October 2nd.

Vicount Northcliffe has sailed for the Philippines en route to Japan and China.

He declared that if Australia desired to remain white she must encourage Anglo-Saxon immigration by all the means in her power. Australia was sufficiently wide and rich comfortably to support a population twenty times the present number. She could absorb without difficulty 100,000 immigrants a year. Within easy reach of this sparsely peopled continent were teeming millions and if the vacant spaces were not filled by Anglo-Saxons another human tide would sooner or later overwhelm them.

MAXIM GORKY ON RUSSIA PHASANTRY A BARRIER TO ALL PROGRESS.

LONDON, October 2nd.

Maxim Gorky, interviewed by *The Daily News*, declared that Communism would pass away from Russia, giving birth to a sort of Socialist Republic or even to a Democratic Republic, similar to that of the United States, but the vast experiment now being made in Russia would have an enormous influence upon the position of the proletariat.

There was no chance whatever of a return to the Tsarist regime. The people largely supported the Communist Government because there was no alternative at present possible. If the Soviet fell, complete chaos would ensue.

The opposition of the peasants was too great for the success of Communism. The vast mass of the Russian peasantry were a barrier to all progress; they were brutal, debased, and hardly human. There was a complete cleavage between the country and the towns. Only the intellectuals could save Russia.

M. Gorky was greatly impressed with the British Trade Agreement, from which he expected great things.

BOLSHEVISTS V. MOSLEMS.

"INDEPENDENCE OR DEATH."

LONDON, October 3rd.

According to the Azerbaijan Information Bureau in London, thousands of casualties occurred in a fierce battle between Bolshevik troops and Moslems at Baku.

It appears that the Azerbaijan insurgents hoisted the national flag inscribed "Independence or Death." Bolshevik warships on the Caspian thereupon fired on the town, whence, after stubborn fighting, the Tartars retired. The Azerbaijan Red Regiment joined the insurgents.

It is reported that the Bolsheviks have offered to negotiate.

EARLIER CABLES.

BELGIUM'S INDEBTEDNESS TO ALLIES.

AMERICAN ARBITRATOR'S DECISION.

PARIS, October 1st.

Considerable satisfaction is expressed at the decision of the American Arbitrator, Mr. Beyden, according to which Germany shall refund to the Allies Belgium's indebtedness to them on the basis of exchange ruling on November 11th, 1918. France alone will benefit by about £100,000,000. The French point of view was strongly supported by England.

FRANCE AND GERMANY. M. CLEMENCEAU'S PLEA FOR FRANCE.

PARIS, October 2nd.

At the inauguration of the monument in his honour at Sainte Hermine, in La Vendée, M. Clemenceau made an eloquent speech on France's victorious. Referring to the Treaty of Versailles, he said that the scheme for assuring the peace of the world, even to the confines of the Pacific, was magnificent, but the Pacific was far away while the German frontier was close at hand. The Washington Conference would have an opportunity of remedying obvious faults in its execution. Nobody would refuse to consider the French question as on the same footing as the Pacific question. No ally would want, for the sake of greater trade intercourse, to favour the economic resurrection of Germany at the expense of France.

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION OF THE TWO NATIONS.

PARIS, October 2nd.

Speaking at Sainte Hermine, in the province of Vendée, at the inauguration of a monument which his compatriots have erected, M. Clemenceau extolled the gallantry of the French poilu. He stated that the French victory was at the same time that of all the Allies—a victory for idealism and the liberation of all oppressed nations. Victory would be useless if the pre-war policy of competition were to revive between the Allies. It was indispensable that every ally should avoid the afterthought that Germany should be held as an object of interested sympathy. France had no Imperialist dream, but a desire for an equitable peace for all nations.

M. Clemenceau urged that restoration of the war-stricken regions and France's safety, for which the Allies signed arrangements, should prevail at all costs. He did not admit it as possible that America would have summoned the delegates of civilized peoples to Washington to inform them of its disinterestedness regarding the cause of mankind, for which American soldiers had bled. M. Clemenceau asserted that further German economic restoration to the detriment of France would be tantamount to the war that took place on French soil plus France in a greatly inferior state compared with the Allies and Germany.

AMERICA'S TRIBUTE TO FRANCE'S UNKNOWN SOLDIER.

GENERAL PERSHING'S PLEA FOR "A GENEROUS SPIRIT."

PARIS, October 2nd.

In the presence of M. Millerand, several Ministers and Marshals of France, the American Ambassador, Admiral Niblack (commanding the American Naval Forces in Europe), and General Allen (commanding the American troops on the Rhine, of whom five hundred picked men attended), General Pershing laid the Congressional Medal on the tomb of France's Unknown Soldier at the Arc de Triomphe. Ten thousand troops from the Paris garrison participated in the ceremony.

General Pershing, addressing the tomb, said: "You gave your all for peace, but your all would be barren unless a generous spirit of unselfish co-operation arises to replace hatred."

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN DISPUTE.

AMBASSADORS' CONFERENCE ADOPTS ITALIAN PROPOSAL.

PARIS, October 2nd.

The Conference of Ambassadors has adopted the Italian Government's proposal to invite the Governments of Vienna and Budapest to send plenipotentiaries to Rome to conclude an agreement in regard to Burgenland.

CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS.

PARIS, October 2nd.

The Hungarian Agency donates Vienna reports announcing the proclamation of an independent State in Western Hungary. Friedrich is actually in Budapest.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S RESPONSE TO BRITISH EX-SERVICE MEN'S GREETING.

LONDON, October 2nd.

Speaking at a British Legion rally at Edinburgh, Earl Haig read a letter from President Harding, replying to a letter from Earl Haig on behalf of the British Empire Service League (representing seven million ex-service men of the British Empire) wishing success to the Washington Conference. President Harding wrote that he greatly prized the support of an organization holding a unique and glorious place in the affections of people everywhere who cherish liberty, fair dealing, and the peaceful processes of progress.

CHICAGO GRAIN EXCHANGE OPERATIONS.

CHICAGO, October 2nd.

The grain trade has anticipated the terms of the upper-Tribune Bill regulating Grain Exchange trading, which becomes effective on December 24th, by ceasing from trading in "puts" and "calls" on the Grain Exchange.

INDO-AFGHAN NEGOTIATIONS. BRIGHTER PROSPECTS.

PESHAWAR, October 2nd.

A message from Kabul bears out the impression mentioned in the message of the 28th ult. It is understood that the prospects of a satisfactory conclusion of Indo-Afghan negotiations have brightened.

The previous message said: Ghulam Siddiq, a member of the Afghan mission to Europe, has returned to Kabul. His arrival is expected to influence the Indo-Afghan negotiations in view of the experience he has gained in Europe and elsewhere.

TREASURY BONDS.

NEW ISSUE OF 5 PER CENT. AT 98.

LONDON, August 2nd.

A new issue is announced of 5 per cent. Treasury bonds at 98, instead of 97 as hitherto, redeemable at par in 1929, and convertible during 1922 into 2½ per cent. loan at the rate of £148 in loan stock per £100 bond.

BRITISH NAVAL OFFICERS IN DENMARK.

ENTERTAINED BY THE KING.

COPENHAGEN, October 2nd.

The King entertained at dinner Vice-Admiral Sir Douglas Nicholson, commander of the British squadron lying off Copenhagen, and other officers of the British Navy.

U.S. REPATRIATES GREEK IMMIGRANTS.

YEAR'S QUOTA COMPLETED.

NEW YORK, October 2nd.

On the ground that the authorized quota of Greeks admissible for the year under the Immigration Law has been completed, 371 Greeks have been refused admission and will be repatriated.

OBITUARY.

EX-KING OF WURTEMBERG.

STUTTGART, October 2nd.

The death is announced of the ex-King of Wurttemberg.

AMERICAN JUDGE DIES ON WAY TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, October 2nd.

Judge Peter Grosscup, of Chicago, died aboard the *Caronia* while on a voyage to England.

CELEBRATED AMERICAN OPERA SINGER.

NEW YORK, October 2nd.

The death is announced of the well-known opera singer, David Bispham. [The deceased was born at Philadelphia in 1857. He appeared in principal roles at Covent Garden and the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, singing in German, French and Italian.]

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL"]

CHINESE DELEGATES LEAVING FOR WASHINGTON.

SHANGHAI, October 3rd.

Several members of China's delegation to the conference at Washington on Pacific policy are now in Shanghai. They sail to-day for America.

COMING TO HONGKONG.

SHANGHAI, October 2nd.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, jr., and party, also Shanghai's interport polo team, left on Saturday for Hongkong by the *Empress of Russia*.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

Dail Eireann, says a Home paper, like all other human institutions, has its diversities of opinion. It is upon those diversities and the men who cause them that the whole situation turns. Right names have not been spread abroad. There appears little doubt that the man who may endanger what at the basis are the good intentions of the two countries is Mr. Erskine Childers. (Mr. Childers, who is the son of a former Chancellor of the Exchequer, and served during the war in the R.N.A.S., accompanied Mr. de Valera to London recently when he was negotiating with Mr. Lloyd George.) With him, and holding his views more or less, have been Messrs. Mulcahy and Burgess (two of the leaders of the "Irish Republican Army"), but Mr. Childers is the fountain and inspiration of a group which loves Ireland undoubtedly, but hates England more. He is little or no Irish blood himself. He is a relentless pursuer of logic, a man who thinks of compromise as murder. He is not a member of the Dail, but those who have fallen under his influence will try to put a fight in the Dail upon logical points, which going through Mr. Lloyd George's offer with a microscope, he has detected.

Another irreconcilable force is a group of women headed by Mrs. Clarke, whose husband was executed during the rebellion of 1916, and all or nearly all the members of the group have lost sons, husbands or brothers in some case on the scaffold, in some by assassination, and a few in such open fighting as may have been said to exist between the Crown forces and the Irish Republicans.

At the congratulatory dinner to Sir William Sutherland, M.P., on the occasion of his approaching marriage, Sir William E. Barry, a Welshman, in proposing "Scotland," said he had never been to Scotland, and never wanted to go there. It was a much advertised country, which sent its sons South to collar all the jobs, and which had killed more people in the name of religion than any other country on earth. Moreover,

SCOTTISH LETTER.

OLYDE SHIPYARD TO CLOSE.

EFFECT OF STRIKES AND HIGH COSTS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, August 17th.

The announcement is made by Messrs. Yarrow, Scotland, that they have decided to close down their Clyde shipbuilding yard at the end of November. Messrs. Yarrow, who have a world-wide, and in some respects a unique reputation as builders of destroyers and other fast craft, came from the Thames to the Clyde in 1903. Their works formed a most valuable accession to Clydeside industries, both on account of the number of men employed and the quality of the work. The firm, too, exercised a very favourable influence upon housing conditions in the neighbourhood of the yard. In every respect they have been benefactors of a most practical kind. This is not the first time that Messrs. Yarrow have been handicapped by industrial troubles. In 1910 they stated that, in consequence of high operating costs and labour troubles in this country, they would be compelled to diminish gradually their production at Scotcoun on the Clyde, and concentrate on work at their newer yard in British Columbia. Since then the position has not improved, and the result is the official announcement just made. It has been forced upon them by "repeated strikes, reduction of output, and demarcation disputes." The collective effect has been to make the cost of shipbuilding excessive, and also to render it impossible to promise dates of delivery. The firm state that a recent offer which they made for a British steamer for service in India—an offer which would have left them no profit and which turned out to have been the lowest in this country—was underbid by a Dutch firm to the extent of £2,000. "We shall re-open," says Messrs. Yarrow, "when conditions enable business to be carried on with some chance of success." Will the workers give a thought to what these conditions are, or will they continue their present suicidal policy until silence has settled down on the Clyde, and the centre of shipbuilding has definitely shifted to the Continent?

The return of G. W. Jupp to the Carlihan side after an interval of years is a pleasant surprise. It was feared that he would not reproduce his form after a period of inactivity, but his performances show him to be as expert a batsman as he was a decade ago.

The career of E. H. Liddell, Edinburgh University A.C., has been phenomenal; it is one of the romances of the amateur path. Unknown four months ago, he now stands in the forefront of British sprinters. In the opinion of experts he is another A. R. Downer. Liddell's first appearance at open sports was at the Queen's meeting in June at Glasgow, when he was in receipt of 2½ yards from Ian Tait, the then S.A.A. champion, who, were he running now, would be in receipt of 3 yards—a difference roughly of 5 yards, which is eloquent of the improvement the old Eltham boy has made since he applied himself seriously to the cultivation of pace. Since the Queen's meeting Liddell has gone from success to success, including among others a notable win over A. W. Hill, Surrey A.C., in the triangular match at Belfast, and culminating in his triumph at Rangers 100 yards handicap, when he defeated H. J. Christie.

THE SCOTTISH WAR MEMORIAL.

An interesting statement is made by the Duke of Atholl in regard to the Scottish War Memorial. The original proposal was for a united memorial in Hyde Park, but he says he knew Scotland would desire to provide its own national memorial. His idea was approved of, and after discussion it was agreed that Edinburgh Castle was the one place in Scotland which was eminently suitable. Unfortunately the Castle was under Government control, and many offices, up to the War Cabinet, had to approve of the scheme before it was sanctioned. This meant much delay, and to a certain extent he had lost the financial market. Otherwise he believed he could have raised the necessary money in one week. The Castle is not to be further used for troops, and by utilising it for the purposes of the memorial it would be saved from becoming a mere ordnance store, or something of that sort. It was proposed to erect an octagonal shrine on the apex of the rock, and there would be two galleries in which would be placed personal memorials of each regiment. A bay would also be allotted to each regiment in which to place its own memorial, with probably its colours, and a roll of the men belonging to it who fell, as it would be impossible to record the name of every man in bronze. All the Scottish regiments had taken up the matter enthusiastically. The only building to be removed was that known as Billings House, which was of no historic value. The Duke of Atholl states that £70,000 has already been received for the memorial.

THE FESTIVAL OF ST. GROUSE.

The letting of the grouse moors has been below the average, and the number of sportsmen are fewer. While the falling off may in some measure be attributed to financial stringency, another explanation is being advanced. It is almost a heresy to mention it, but it is becoming more attractive than shooting in the past. Time was when the idea of Parliament sitting on the Twelfth would have been unthinkable, but the personnel of the House of Commons has changed since the time when the Festival of St. Grouse was looked upon as one which must be observed at all hazards. Quite a crowd of sportsmen-politicians have managed to "wangle it" with the Whips, done their tweeds, whistled to their dogs, shouldered their guns, and are away out on the heather. On practically every one of the larger Highland moors the grouse are almost back to their normal numbers of the years before the war. Special attention has been paid to moor cultivation, drainage has been attended to, and vermin have been sterily kept down. This and the remarkably favourable winter and spring gave the birds their chance, keepers reporting that they have seldom found coveys so large in the month of July, the number of birds in each covey being little less than the number of eggs in the nest. Grouse shooting is now pretty general on the Scottish moors; birds are reported plentiful, free from disease, and good average bags are being obtained by the sportsman.

AN ENDIEMISM OF SCOTLAND.

At the congratulatory dinner to Sir William Sutherland, M.P., on the occasion of his approaching marriage, Sir William E. Barry, a Welshman, in proposing "Scotland," said he had never been to Scotland, and never wanted to go there. It was a much advertised country, which sent its sons South to collar all the jobs, and which had killed more people in the name of religion than any other country on earth. Moreover,

it dressed its soldiers in a uniform which was not artistic, and was not even decent.

JOCK HUTCHISON REPLIES.

For some time we have been waiting for Jock Hutchison's denial of the statements attributed to him by American newspapers. The denials have come along all right, and show that the Open Golf Champion has been the victim of somebody's imagination. In a letter to a friend in St. Andrew's Hutchison, after recounting some of the hospitalities he received in Scotland, says: "In playing the Championship for six rounds, Mr. A. C. Murhead, of the Royal and Ancient Club, didn't leave me for a minute. For six rounds he walked with me and saw that nobody bothered me, and that I got through the crowd easily." He compliments the members of the R. and A. for their handling of the crowds, and then goes on: "About the Cup presentation, somebody said I was mad about that. Well, it isn't true. The prizes were officially presented the night before, and I wasn't looking for a presentation of the Cup, and was really glad that it was given me in the way it was. That was when I was up on the boys' shoulders, and the movie machine was taking pictures." "I am also supposed to have said that you didn't have any golfers. What I did say was that the war hadn't helped them any, and that they didn't have four men like Vardon, Taylor, Braid, and Sandy Herd when these four men were in their primes. I think the same now."

"Jock" says nothing about his nationality; but that is a matter about which we can excuse silence.

SCOTCH WHISKY MONOPOLY.

Seven Scottish distilleries are changing hands as the result of a deal involving close upon three-quarters of a million. The Distillers Co., Edinburgh, have bought up Messrs. James, Calder & Co., with works at Boness, Gartloch, Stronschie, Auchtertool, Glenfolye, Auchinclochy, and Provannhill. The Distillers Co. will thus possess a virtual monopoly of the Scotch whisky trade.

PERSONALIA IN SPORT.

Capt. G. A. W. Alexander is the find of the cricket season. The Aberdeenshire man's success against the Australians was followed by others equally meritorious, and not the least of them was his score of 38 not out in the match against Forfarshire.

The return of G. W. Jupp to the Carlihan side after an interval of years is a pleasant surprise. It was feared that he would not reproduce his form after a period of inactivity, but his performances show him to be as expert a batsman as he was a decade ago.

The career of E. H. Liddell, Edinburgh University A.C., has been phenomenal; it is one of the romances of the amateur path. Unknown four months ago, he now stands in the forefront of British sprinters. In the opinion of experts he is another A. R. Downer. Liddell's first appearance at open sports was at the Queen's meeting in June at Glasgow, when he was in receipt of 2½ yards from Ian Tait, the then S.A.A. champion, who, were he running now, would be in receipt of 3 yards—a difference roughly of 5 yards, which is eloquent of the improvement the old Eltham boy has made since he applied himself seriously to the cultivation of pace. Since the Queen's meeting Liddell has gone from success to success, including among others a notable win over A. W. Hill, Surrey A.C., in the triangular match at Belfast, and culminating in his triumph at Rangers 100 yards handicap, when he defeated H. J. Christie.

CONRAD D.W.T. ON THE CLYDE.

A Glasgow shipowner tells how he once refused to give Joseph Conrad a ship command. In the late nineties, Conrad, then the author of only a few books, was so discouraged by his flagging inspiration and languid acceptance by the public that he decided to return to sea. Armed with a letter of introduction from Mr. Cunningham-Graham he went to Glasgow and for two days interviewed shipowners. They were considerably impressed by his personality and his sea record, but when they realized that he was a story-writer they politely put him off. "So far as I am concerned," says the Glasgow shipowner who gives this reminiscence, "I have never regretted turning Conrad down, for if he had taken up seamanship again he would probably have written very little, and I should not have had the chance to read his very delightful later novels."

YOUTHFUL BUSINESS QUALITIES.

There is a story of a Bishop who, travelling through Bath by train, gave a small boy sixpence, and asked him to go and buy two Bath buns. "That will be one for me," he said, "and one for you." The boy returned eating a bun and offering threepence change. "Sorry, sir," he explained, "but there was only one bun left in the shop."

Here is a companion story, vouched for by a friend. He lives in one of the suburbs of Glasgow, and one evening sent the two small sons of a neighbour to the stationer's to buy him an evening newspaper. He gave them a threepenny bit, saying, "When you've bought the paper there'll be a penny for each of you." The kiddies returned paperless, explaining that the papers were sold out—but they brought back the threepence in convenient coppers!

THE IMPERIAL WIRELESS CHAIN.

The "Imperial Wireless Chain" was inaugurated by the Postmaster-General, Mr. Kellaway, at Leamfield, near Oxford. This is the first completed link. It is claimed that between it and Cairo (which is the site of the second link in the chain) there is a clear air path with no higher ground intervening. The links to follow Cairo, as recommended by the Imperial Wireless Telegraphy Committee last year, and confirmed at the recent Imperial Conference (subject to a reservation by Australia), will be E. Africa-S. Africa, Cairo-India-Singapore-Australia, with a branch from Singapore to Hongkong, and a link between England and Canada.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

**VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE
Scheepvaart-Maatschappij**
(UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO.)
HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN
(HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE).

NOTICE-TO CONSIGNEES.

From ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM,
HAMBURG, GENOA, PORT SAID
and MANILA.

THE Steamship "BOEROE"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Goods by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 5th Oct., 1921, will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 4th Oct., 1921, at 10 A.M., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
General Agents.

Hongkong, September 24th, 1921. [15 8]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "KENDAL CASTLE"

From NEW YORK

CONSIGNEES of Cargo, are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded, unless notice to the contrary be given before 29th Sept.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th Oct. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 15th Oct., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th Oct., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Agents.

Hongkong, September 29th, 1921. [15 19]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"ANTILLOCHUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into the Godowns, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at the wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 1st October.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th Oct. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 15th Oct., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, October 1st, 1921. [15 33]

**MITSUBISHI SHOJI
KAISHA, LTD.**

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO., LTD.)

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AND EXPORTS.**

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SHINJI, KANADA, KANAMADA,
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OCHI, YAMAGUCHI, KISHIMOTO, KISHIMOTO,
DAIKU, TOSHIYUKI, HANZOU, SHANGHAI,
HONGKONG, CANTON, MANILA, SINGAPORE,
BOMBAY, LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK
& SHANTAI.

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Codes:—A.I. A.B. 5th Ed. Western
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The Osaka Marine and
Fire Insurance Co.

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If you wish them to have thick healthy hair through life shampoo regularly with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Before shampooing touch spots of dandruff and itching if any, with Cuticura Ointment. A clean, healthy scalp usually means good hair.

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[15-10]

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Kruschen Salts

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[15-14]



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Obtainable of all Chemists.

ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd., London.

Trade Mark.

[15-15]

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OF

HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME

FOR

STUBBORN COUGHS

BRONCHITIS

WEAK LUNGS

CATARRH

CONSUMPTION

[15-16]

BEAUTY CONTESTS IN U.S. MILLIONAIRE'S LETTERS.

A sensation has been created in political circles in Washington by the discovery that Mr. Manuel Herrick, a millionaire and Congressman, elected by the State of Oklahoma to the House of Representatives, has been inviting young ladies to enter into a beauty contest conducted by a local newspaper. The winner of the contest is to receive his hand, heart, and fortune. Mr. Herrick frankly admits writing the letters, but declares he did so in order to obtain evidence to support his bill now before the House of Representatives to make beauty contests in newspapers illegal. Mr. Herrick, in his letter to the beauties, recommends himself very highly as one who had led a blameless life, and who would before eight years ascend to the highest office in the land, carrying the woman of his choice with him. "Would you like to meet a gentleman caller?" he asked, and he asserts that he received only one "no" out of fifty addressed. Mr. Herrick's letter invited the girls to enter a contest for the "greatest prize on earth that a woman could ever win." He described himself as the last son of a noble family who lost political power during the over-running of Europe by Napoleon I. Mr. Herrick claims that when the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives sees how eager 18-year-old girls are for romance, and how easy it is to pick up young ladies through a public contest which is like a candle which sings the wings of the moth, it will favourably recommend his bill.

LIVERPOOL'S "DICK WHITTINGTON."

A ROMANTIC HISTORY.

The death, at Speke Hall, near Liverpool, recently, of Miss Adelaide Watt, at the age of 64, recalls the romantic origin of the Watt family. The original Richard Watt, uncle of the father of Miss Adelaide Watt, was described as "a provincial Dick Whittington." A Lancashire boy, of humble parentage, he was employed by a cowkeeper named Dimoke to drive a one-horse chaise at a time when hackney-coaches were unknown. At Liverpool this was the only vehicle available for public accommodation, and it was used for sick or injured persons. The lad being quick and intelligent, his master placed him at an evening school. He afterwards went to sea on the usual African voyage, and remained in the West Indies.

All remembrance of him in Liverpool speedily passed away, but about forty years afterwards an eminent merchant at the head of one of the West India houses came to the city, where a branch of his business had long been carried on. One of the first things he did was to inquire after the family of Dimoke, who had been some time dead, and finding two maiden sisters alive he sought them out and settled on each £100 a year for life. It was the one-time driver of the one-horse chaise, Dick Watt. He was the first of the Watts of Speke Hall, Lancashire, and Bishop Burton, Yorkshire, and having no children of his own left a fortune of about half a million sterling to his nephews, of whom the father of Miss Adelaide Watt, Mr. Richard Watt, was one. He purchased Speke Hall, the residence of the Norris family in 1898, at that time surrounded by a moat.

COLOURED BATHING DRESS BAN.

INDIGNATION AT WILLEDEN.

Willeden Council's ban on coloured costumes for mixed bathing has resulted in a very noticeable falling-off in the number of bathers on mixed days. Ladies who have spent quite considerable sums on dainty costumes with a tasteful arrangement of colouring refuse, at the end of the season, to purchase the "black or very dark blue" garb upon which the Council insists. Mixed bathing in the open-air bath at Kensal-rose is now a sombre scene, shorn of all bright colours, and attended by a mere handful of bathers. One interesting incident enlivened the situation, and that was when a young lady, who had exhibited a blue-black costume to the attendant at the turnstile, dived into the water a few minutes later clad in a confection of rust-red. The attendant let it pass with a caution, an eye-witness even describing him as "sympathetic."

The failure of indignant bathers to get a deputation to the Council, who went on their holidays immediately after passing the new regulation, has led to a decision to contest the next Council election on the question of the colour bar. The leader of the movement for bright costumes, a young man of ingenuity and resource, is to be nominated, and will fight on the straight issue, "Black or very dark blue v. Artistic taste in bathing dress." It was expected that he would have to wait until the spring, but an announcement has been made that a Councillor is resigning, owing to his removal from the district, so that an earlier opportunity may be afforded for submitting the question to the electorate.

A MALE BEAUTY SHOW.

PARIS, August 23rd.
Last year after due deliberation the most beautiful woman in France was said to have been discovered. The maidens of Paris have now in more summary fashion chosen a "king of beauty." Although the city is at its epitome, save for the swarms of tourists of all nations who permeate the boulevards, the perennial gaiety of the capital is never exhausted. The young men of France had an opportunity yesterday of spending a joyous afternoon in competing for a prize (Continued at foot of next column.)

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[1134]

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DAIRY FARM NEWS

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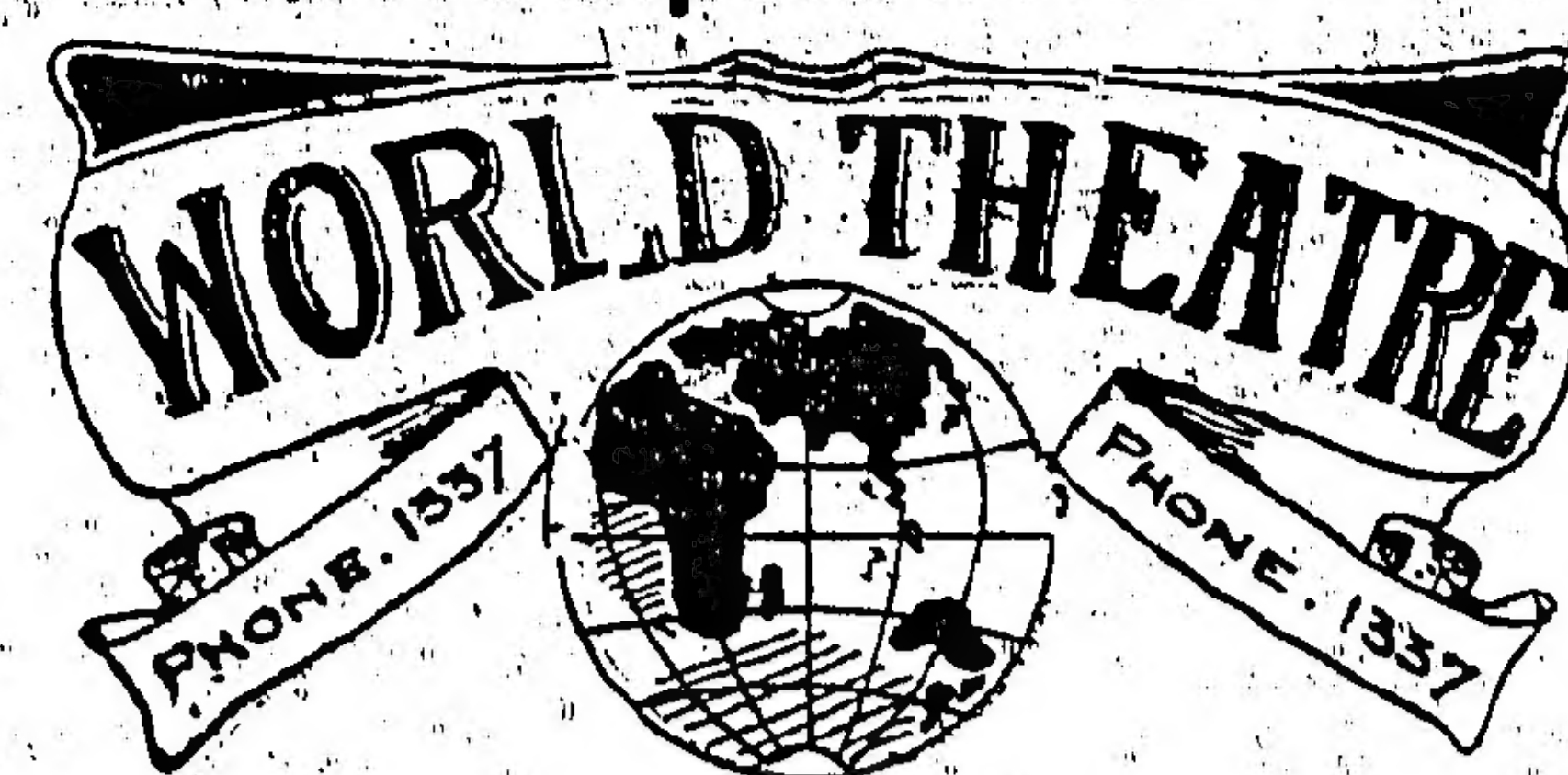
EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. [15]

A Welcome Visitor

at any time in every household. Every Bug, Flea, Beetle, Moth, Fly, etc., dies once it has come into proper contact with

KEATING'S

in the form of a week at a seaside resort—with no trouble except the display of their manly charms. Whereas there were no fewer than 1,000 entries for the beauty contest for women last year, masculine modesty was apparently responsible for the fact that only twelve men presented themselves at Châtillon-Bagnoux, a suburb of Paris, where a jury, composed of the carnival queens of the various districts of the city, awarded the apple in this new judgment of Paris. The dozen competitors were of all ages from 20 to 50 and of all types. Several youngsters were disqualified for being under the age of 18. Each man was weighed and measured, and the fair jury had great difficulty in reaching a decision. The prize was finally awarded to Eugene Hoffman, an electrician, weighing 165, who greatly amused the spectators by promptly kissing the ten pretty judges as soon as the verdict was made known.



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WILL ADDRESS MEETINGS

As Under

* Wednesday, Oct. 5th, 1921 "THE NEW WORLD", City Hall, 5.30 p.m.

Chairman.—H. E. L. GENERAL SIR G. M. KIRKPATRICK, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.

* Friday, Oct. 7th, 1921, "THE WAY OF HOPE", City Hall, 5.30 p.m.

Chairman.—DR. CLAUDE BRYAN, C.M.G.

Sunday, Oct. 9th "THE SALVAGING OF CIVILIZATION", Theatre, 9.15 p.m.

Chairman.—H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

* Tuesday 11th "THE REAL WORLD", Helena May Institute, 5.30 p.m.

Chairman.—COMMODORE W. BOWDEN-SMITH, C.B.E.

* Meetings will last not more than one hour. Questions invited. [1524]

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FUJIMI MARU (Nagasaki direct) ... Saturday, 19th Nov., at 11 a.m.

KATORI MARU (calling Manila) ... Saturday, 3rd Dec., at 11 a.m.

KASHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 28th Dec., at 11 a.m.

MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang
Colombo, Suez and Port Said

KA MARU ... Friday, 14th Oct., at 11 a.m.

IYO MARU ... Friday, 28th Oct., at 11 a.m.

ATSUTA MARU ... Friday, 11th Oct., at 11 p.m.

HAMBURG, via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

MITO MARU ... Saturday, 2nd October.

MATSUYE MARU ... End of November.

LIVERPOOL & GLASGOW via MARSEILLES.

LISSON MARU ... Tuesday, 4th Oct.

KAMAKURA MARU ... Beginning of December.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday

Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 18th Oct., at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 18th Nov., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK, via PANAMA & CUBAN PORTS.

DURBAN MARU ... Thursday, 30th Oct.

DELAGO MARU ... Friday, 15th Nov.

NEW YORK via SUEZ.

RANGOON MARU ... End of Oct.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via CAPE.

KAWACHI MARU ... Middle of November.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

AKITA MARU ... Monday, 17th Oct.

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TOTOMI MARU ... Tuesday, 25th Oct.

NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

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KIRIN MARU (calling Shanghai) ... Wednesday, 13th Oct.

SHIDZUOKA MARU ... Friday, 14th Oct., at 11 a.m.

KAGA MARU ... Friday, 28th Oct., at 11 a.m.

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Top Floor, King's Building,
Tel. No. 140.

ADVICE TO GOLFERS.

HUMOUR ON THE LINKS.

[BY GEORGE W. GREENWOOD.]

One of the greatest living personalities in the world of golf is Andrew Kirkaldy, known affectionately to his wide circle of golfing friends as "Andra." His burly figure may be seen any day, except Sunday, leaning against the little wooden fence at the back of the eighteenth green at St. Andrews watching the never-ending stream of players cross the famous Swilcan Burn on their return from an adventurous journey round the historic links. His transparent honesty, his fearlessness in appraising golfers, and every golfer at his true value—often in phrases which cut like a whip, but with no trace of bitterness in them—his deep knowledge of the game and its players, have given him a unique position in golf. And now he has told his life story in a volume entitled "My Fifty Years at St. Andrews." It is a book crammed with reminiscences of a golfer, who, although he never won a championship, was one of the best exponents of the game. There is much sound common sense in the chapters on the "Making of a Golfer," in which he clearly differs from most professionals in the way in which they teach the game. Very likely they will differ from him. His long experience tells him that players anxious to improve their game often get into a muddled state of mind. They think of far too many things at once, instead of settling down to one or two simple principles. All that the golfer should trouble his head about, says Kirkaldy, are the stance, the swing, and the putting. To those of us who have listened with the deepest respect to the teachings of Vardon, Taylor, and Duncan, and have studied until far into the night their treatises on the mysteries of golf, and then sneaked off to bed to dream of the wonderful things we shall accomplish on the morrow, it will come as a shock to read what Andrew says about modern methods of instruction. He exclaims, with no little vehemence:—

"Do not—by heaven's sake do not—start by asking yourself whether the clubhead is coming back from the ball parallel with the ground, eight, nine, ten, eleven, or twelve inches; whether you are taking the club away with the left hand, so that the left wrist turns under the shaft; whether the club at the top of the swing lies somewhere in the nape of the neck parallel with the ground; while the head points downwards like a pear; whether at this point the right leg is stiff with the weight of the body thrown on it; whether the left knee is bent towards the right leg and the left heel, raised with the ball of the foot firm on the ground; whether, in the act of coming down, you bring all the speed of the club to the ball when nine or ten inches from it; whether the weight of the body is then thrown on the left foot; and whether, after the ball is hit, the club flies round over the left shoulder with the eye looking at the place which the ball left, and whether, during all these contortions, the head has remained still enough to balance a ball on the top of your cap."

"TORTURING THEORIES."

"Boah! Utter mosh!" cries Kirkaldy. He exhorts us to put aside all such miseries, and pleads earnestly with us to learn to swing without jorking, without stiffness, and "most of all, without doubt. And ask no more questions until your handicap is down to single figures. All the great men were single figures. They played naturally, they never a thought of ball-flying. Their brains were not confused and crippled with the idea that a golf ball can only be hit properly if nine or ten things are borne in mind in the act of hitting it. Kirkaldy tells of a certain colonel who has informed him fifty times at least that golf has been a mental agony to him ever since he read books about how to play it. He was a good golfer before that accident befell him. He is now doing his utmost to forget all he ever read in the hope of recovering his lost form. If a book on the rudiments of golf were put in front of him the colonel would shiver at the sight of it. Blow all these torturing theories away, says Kirkaldy, and

Go up to the ball like a man who means to play the game for the game's sake. Don't place yourself in the pitiable condition of looking round after a shot to ask a grinning little caddy, "How the devil did I do that? What did I do wrong?"

Kirkaldy concludes his prayerful messages to golfers, new and old, by suggesting the strict observance of a new commandment—"Keep your mind's eye on the ball!" Andrew has played many a game with prime Ministers, bishops, statesmen, and Army chiefs, and his experience of these "celebrities" makes amusing reading. An ecclesiastic, very anxious to beat Andrew, offered his caddy, by name Willie Brown, an extra half-crown if he won the match. Playing the fourteenth, the minister hit his ball into "Hell" bunker, and the caddy, seeing it tucked up against the face, muttered, "That's a hell of a lie, sir. Ye'll never get it out unless ye tell the parson severely, 'don't you ever read your Bibles! Don't you know that sinners go to hell, where there is a lake of fire and brimstone!'" Willie's naive reply was: "Hold yer tongue, minister. We're both in 'Hell' now, an' it's no such a bad place after all; more sand than brimstone, anyway. There is another story about the famous bunker, which concerns the Bishop of London. He got into 'Hell,' and despairing of ever getting the ball out... To his astonishment, however, he recovered miraculously, and clambering out of the depths, exclaimed delightedly, "That was a good shot, Andrew!" "Yes," remarked Kirkaldy, "you got out of 'Hell' very well. When ye die, mind and take yer niblick with ye." Andrew often had a round with Mr. Balfour, whose manner had a very sobering effect on the often outspoken professional. Whenever Mr. Balfour made a bad shot he would permit himself to utter anything stronger than the word "Botheration!" There is a caddy at North Berwick who claims close acquaintance with many famous men, one of whom is Mr. Balfour. When asked what he meant by "close acquaintance," the caddy replied: "Just this," pointing to his legs, "I'm wearing a pair of Mr. Balfour's

trousers." Then there was the caddy who, returning from a round with Mr. Balfour, exclaimed enthusiastically, "If I had his height, and he had my brains, we'd make a grand couple in a four-some."

STORY OF MRS. ASQUITH.

Kirkaldy once had a misunderstanding with Mr. Asquith which for a time seriously affected their relationship. Playing in different matches, their shots were trapped in the same bunker. Mr. Asquith was positive that Andrew played the wrong ball, while Kirkaldy was equally certain that he had not. For months there was an estrangement, and then one day Mr. Asquith asked Kirkaldy to play a round with him. Kirkaldy declares that in the meantime something must have happened to satisfy Mr. Asquith that Andrew was in the right. Kirkaldy has played many a round with Mrs. Asquith, who he says, "was always very free, jolly, and friendly." He recalls seeing Mrs. Asquith standing on the back of one of the hobby-horses at a fair at St. Andrews. One foot was planted on the horse's saddle and the other on its neck. Mrs. Asquith called out, "Andrew, what do you think of me now? Don't you think I look well?" Andrew agreed, but advised her that the stance was a bad one. One of Kirkaldy's greatest joys is a match with Earl Haig, who "plays the game for the love of it and for the good he gets out of it." Quite recently, when playing at St. Andrews, Kirkaldy put his second shot into the Swilcan Burn and the Field-Marshal, without waiting for the caddies, lay flat on the turf and, leaning over the bank of the burn, fished out the ball.

There are two charming and characteristic stories in these memoirs of Ben Sayers, Kirkaldy's life-long friend. One concerns a party of five Americans who came to North Berwick. Four of them bought clubs and balls, while the fifth stood aloof and sneered, somewhat contemptuously, at the game. Feeling lonely, he strolled into Sayers's shop and said he thought he had better buy some clubs too. "Do you know the game?" asked Sayers. "Thoroughly," replied the American. Feeling sure that he was bluffing, Sayers sold him a mixed set of right and left-handed clubs. This strange bag of implements created great merriment among the caddies. Suspecting a practical joke, the American went back to Sayers, and in angry tones shouted, "Who the devil are you making a fool of?" "Nobody," said the unabashed Sayers. "You take the right-handed clubs for the first nine holes, and change over to the left-handed ones when you turn to come back home." Ben and Andrew have played much together, and were seldom beaten in a foursome. On one occasion Sayers was out of sight in a deep bunker, whereupon somebody remarked, "What is Sayers doing?" Andrew replied, "You may be sure he's not wasting his time." One of the most foolish things that Kirkaldy ever did was to play the better ball of Mr. Tolley and Mr. Wethered. It was a suggestion of Braid's—a wicked fellow, to be sure. He braided Andrew telling him that the two Oxford golfers were coming to St. Andrews, and that he might play them both. "I tried it," says Kirkaldy, "and that's all I am going to say about it." Kirkaldy regards Vardon as one of the two greatest golfers that ever lived, the other being young Tom Morris. "Vardon's concentration," says Andrew, "always struck me as wonderful. He seems to sink into the game. I believe a gun-shot on a foot would not put him off." His fifty years of golf includes victory over Vardon, though Kirkaldy has beaten Braid, Taylor, and Herd more than once.—Daily Telegraph.

AIRSHIP DEVELOPMENTS.**ANOTHER "SUPER-GIANT."****LIKE "A SPEEDY SEA VESSEL."**

The Daily Mail says the super-giant aeroplane building for the Government at Bristol heralds a fresh era in design. So large is the body that it conveys the impression of a speedy sea-vessel. The vast interior of the hull contains a spacious saloon, a shiplike engine-room with a battery of engines with gleaming cylinders. The new system of transmission of power from the engines to the propellers affixed in tiers to the wings will enable the machine to fly day and night. The peril of a forced landing is practically eliminated, engine-room mechanics repairing the trouble while the acceleration of power of the other units maintains altitude and speed.

The appearance of this tremendous craft takes away one's breath. It really needs a new name. It does not resemble anything on land or sea. Builders describe her as an aerial transport, and say she might be used to carry troops or act as tender to a squadron of aeroplanes.

THE "HELICOPTER."

Described as a man with magic hands, Frank Courtney, the winner of the Air Derby of 1920, has been chosen as pilot during his trials with the secret Helicopter which has been produced at Aldershot. The choice is generally approved, no other airman having faced greater adventures. For some time he has been engaged in the trial flights of big air-express machines.

He has wonderfully sensitive hands comparable only with Hawker's, while he also possesses skill, experience and daring, all of which are necessary. The Helicopter, says a London message to Indian papers, is a closed book and an utter mystery. It is impossible to tell how it will behave when the direction of flight is changed. If Courtney is successful it will inaugurate a completely fresh phase in the development of flight and will be an achievement comparable with the Wright Brothers' first flight or Pégoud's first loop.

THE LOSS OF R38.

An extraordinary incident in connection with the airship disaster is the premonitory feeling experienced by the American Ambassador, Colonel Harvey, in London. Just before the crash he abandoned a game of croquet and entered the house with the determination to cable to Washington urging the authorities to reconsider the undertaking of trans-Atlantic flights with airships.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION**

SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN via SWATOW	"WAISHING"	Wed., 5th Oct., Noon.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Fri., 7th Oct., Noon.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"HANGSANG"	Fri., 7th Oct., Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Fri., 7th Oct., 3 p.m.
MANILA	"LEESANG"	Sat., 8th Oct., 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Sat., 8th Oct., 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"TAKSANG"	Tues., 11th Oct., 8 a.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Fecang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 tons steamers, s.s. "HINSANG" and s.s. "YANNIS," both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "LAISANG" will be despatched on or about Saturday, 8th Oct., at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

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OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Leave Hongkong	Discharge
S.S. "FEMBROKESHIRE"	19th Oct.	20th Oct.
S.S. "GLENIFFER"	23rd Oct.	24th Oct.
M.V. "GLENGLYLE"	27th Oct.	10th Nov.
M.V. "GLENOGLE"	31st Oct.	20th Nov.

HOMWARDS.

Vessel	Leave Hongkong	Discharge
M.V. "GLENAPP"	19th Oct.	GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
S.S. "CARVARYNSHIRE"	3rd Nov.	GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
S.S. "GLENIFFER"	23rd Nov.	GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.

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via "KENTUCKY" ... 5th Oct.

GENOA, LONDON & ROTTERDAM

via "CITY OF PEKIN" ... 29th Oct.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

via "CITY OF DELHI" ... 15th Nov.

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AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
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"EURYMACHUS"	via Suez Canal	15th Oct.
"CITY OF ADELAIDE"	via Suez Canal	1st Nov.
"TYDEUS"	via Suez Canal	15th Nov.
"KANSAS"	via Suez Canal	17th Nov.

* Calls at Boston if sufficient inducement offers.

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DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
HANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	"ANDRE LEBON" 23,000 ...	On or about 7th Oct.
MARSEILLES via HAI-PHONG, SAIGON, BANGKOK, PENANG, COLOMBO, DIBOUTI, SUEZ & PORT SAID	"ARMAND BEHIO" 11,000 ...	On or about 22nd Oct.
	"CORDILLERE" 22,000 ...	On or about 1st Nov.
	"ANDRE LEBON" 23,000 ...	During 1st part of Nov.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

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"HAILONG"	Capt. W. Cooper	FRIDAY, Oct. 7th, at 3 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	Capt. W. C. Pasmore	TUESDAY, Oct. 11th, at 3 P.M.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KRIVA"	9,200	15th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DE MEER"	8,400	18th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SABUNIA"	9,200	28th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KARMAIA"	9,200	11th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"NYANZA"	7,000	28th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TAKADA" | 7,000 | 4th Oct. 1 p.m. | Calcutta via S'pore F'ang & B'goon

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"ARAFURA"	6,000	17th Oct.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	14th Nov.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"DUNERA"	5,400	5th Oct.	Shanghai only.
"KARMAIA"	9,200	10th Oct.	Shanghai and Japan.
"TORILLA"	5,300	10th Oct.	Shanghai and Japan.

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"SEATTLE MARU" ... Tuesday, 11th Oct.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE

"KASADO MARU" (Passenger Service) ... Sunday, 9th Oct.

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"ARIZONA MARU" ... Thursday, 20th Oct.

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Panama and Colon Ports.

"HONOLULU MARU" ... Friday, 14th Oct.

NEW ORLEANS via SUEZ. "HOLNEU MARU" ... Friday, 21st Oct.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai ... Saturday, 18th Oct.

"ATLAS MARU" ... Saturday, 18th Oct.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommoda-
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"KAJO MARU" ... Sunday, 9th Oct.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY ... Sunday, 16th Oct.

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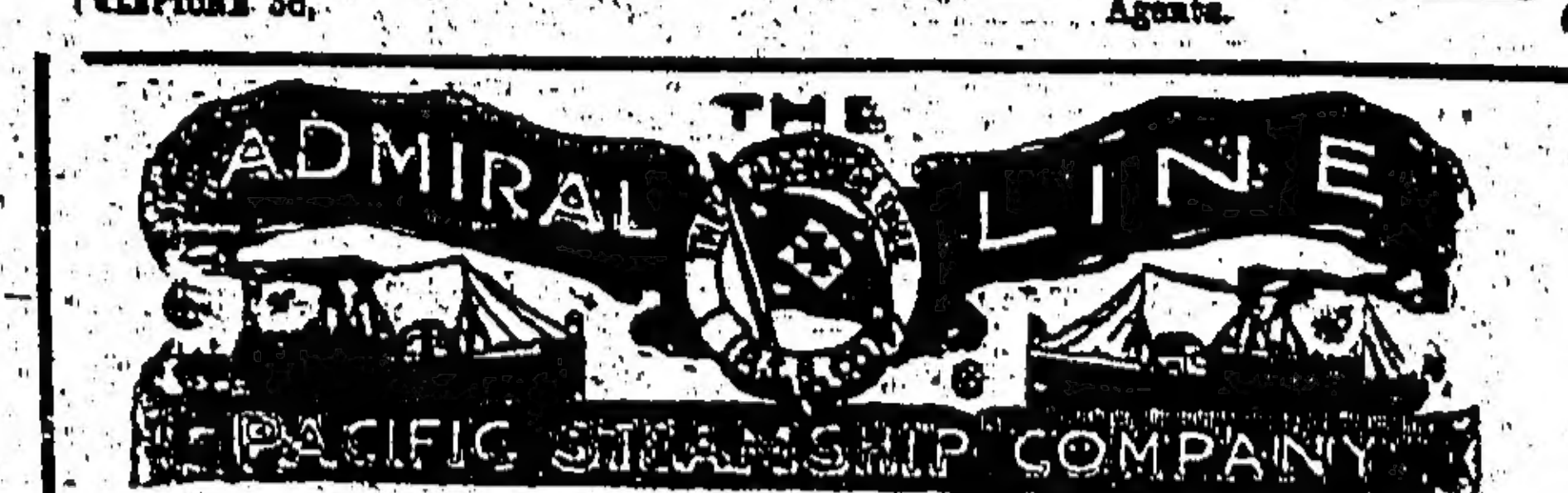
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SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 4th Oct. Noon
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 5th Oct. Noon
As or Manila, Cebu & Iloilo	"SUNNING"	On 5th Oct. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SEANSI"	On 8th Oct. 4 P.M.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWEEYANG"	On 9th Oct. 10 A.M.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"CHINKIANG"	On 9th Oct. 4 P.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 11th Oct. Noon
SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 13th Oct. Noon
SHANGHAI & HONGKONG	"KAIKONG"	On 15th Oct. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"CHENAN"	On 15th Oct. 4 P.M.

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S.S. "MONTAGUE" ... Nov. 11th

S.S. "ABERDEEN" ... Dec. 7th

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S.S. "JADDEN" ... 15th Oct.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Date
SHANGHAI ...	London ...	3rd inst.
SHANGHAI ...	Swatow ...	4th inst.
SHANGHAI ...	Amoy ...	5th inst.
SHANGHAI ...	Swatow ...	6th inst.
SHANGHAI ...	Amoy ...	7th inst.
SHANGHAI ...	Swatow ...	8th inst.
SHANGHAI ...	Amoy ...	9th inst.
SHANGHAI ...	Swatow ...	10th inst.
SHANGHAI ...	Amoy ...	11th inst.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Haiphong ...	Haiphong ...	Tuesday, 4th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Fuchow ...	Swatow ...	Tuesday, 4th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Fuchow ...	Amoy ...	Tuesday, 4th, 11.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Fuchow ...	Swatow ...	Tuesday, 4th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Fuchow ...	Amoy ...	Tuesday, 4th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Fuchow ...	Swatow ...	Tuesday, 4th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Fuchow ...	Amoy ...	Tuesday, 4th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Fuchow ...	Swatow ...	Wednesday, 5th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Fuchow ...	Amoy ...	Wednesday, 5th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Fuchow ...	Swatow ...	Wednesday, 5th, 1.45 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Fuchow ...	Amoy ...	Wednesday, 5th, 1.45 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Fuchow ...	Swatow ...	Thursday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Fuchow ...	Amoy ...	Thursday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Fuchow ...	Swatow ...	Thursday, 6th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Fuchow ...	Amoy ...	Thursday, 6th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Fuchow ...	Swatow ...	Friday, 7th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Fuchow ...	Amoy ...	Friday, 7th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Fuchow ...	Swatow ...	Friday, 7th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Fuchow ...	Amoy ...	Friday, 7th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Fuchow ...	Swatow ...	Saturday, 12th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Fuchow ...	Amoy ...	Saturday, 12th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Fuchow ...	Swatow ...	Saturday, 12th, 1.45 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Fuchow ...	Amoy ...	Saturday, 12th, 1.45 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Fuchow ...	Swatow ...	Sunday, 13th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Fuchow ...	Amoy ...	Sunday, 13th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Fuchow ...	Swatow ...	Sunday, 13th, 1.45 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Fuchow ...	Amoy ...	Sunday, 13th, 1.45 A.M.

Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE

"PYRRHUS"	11TH OCT.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"TITAN"	25TH OCT.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"RHESUS"	8TH NOV.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"MENTOR"	15TH NOV.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"MACHAON"	22ND NOV.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

"EUMAEUS"	10TH OCT.	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool.
"TELEMACHUS"	18TH OCT.	Rotterdam & Liverpool.
"ANTIOCHUS"	1ST NOV.	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool.
"PELEUS"	10TH NOV.	Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool.

PACIFIC SERVICE

"TYNDAREUS"	5TH OCT.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"PROTESILAUS"	12TH OCT.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"IXION"	23RD NOV.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.

NEW YORK SERVICE

"EURYMACHUS"	19TH OCT.	via Suez.
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PASSENGER SERVICE

"PYRRHUS"	11TH OCT.	for Singapore & London.
"MENTOR"	15TH NOV.	for Shanghai.
"MENTOR"	15TH NOV.	for Singapore & London.

FOR FREIGHT, PASSAGE RATES AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE AGENTS.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 4th to 10th October 1921.

Day	High Water	Low Water
Day	Time	Time
Tues. 4	11.44	6.1
Wed. 5	11.53	6.2
Thurs. 6	12.02	6.3
Fri. 7	12.11	6.4
Satur. 8	12.20	6.5
Sund. 9	12.29	6.6
Mon. 10	12.38	6.7

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, October 3rd.

Previous Day	On Date	On Date
at 2 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 2 p.m.
29.96	20.00	29.96
81	73	81
45	71	82
ENE	ENE	ESE
3	2	2
0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature on 2nd ... 83

Lowest open-air Temperature on 3rd ... 73

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June 1921.

With Index, Price \$7.50.

On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

COMMERCIAL

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

On	At	Rate
London ...	Telegraphic Transfer ...	2 1/2
London ...	Bank Bills, on demand ...	2 1/2
London ...	Bank Bills, at 30 days sight ...	2 1/2
London ...	Bank Bills, at 60 days sight ...	2 1/2
London ...	Bank Bills, at 90 days sight ...	2 1/2
London ...	Bank Bills, at 120 days sight ...	2 1/2
London ...	Bank Bills, at 150 days sight ...	2 1/2
London ...	Bank Bills, at 180 days sight ...	2 1/2
London ...	Bank Bills, at 210 days sight ...	2 1/2
London ...	Bank Bills, at 240 days sight ...	2 1/2
London ...	Bank Bills, at 270 days sight ...	2 1/2
London ...	Bank Bills, at 300 days sight ...	2 1/2
London ...	Bank Bills, at 330 days sight ...	2 1/2
London ...	Bank Bills, at 360 days sight ...	2 1/2
London ...	Bank Bills, at 390 days sight ...	2 1/2
London ...	Bank Bills, at 420 days sight ...	2 1/2
London ...	Bank Bills, at 450 days sight ...	2 1/2
London ...	Bank Bills, at 480 days sight ...	2 1/2
London ...	Bank Bills, at 510 days sight ...	2 1/2
London ...	Bank Bills, at 540 days sight ...	2 1/2
London ...	Bank Bills, at 570 days sight ...	2 1/2
London ...	Bank Bills, at 600 days sight ...	2 1/2
London ...	Bank Bills, at 630 days sight ...	2 1/2
London ...	Bank Bills, at 660 days sight ...	2 1/2
London ...	Bank Bills, at 690 days sight ...	2 1/2
London ...	Bank Bills, at 720 days sight ...	2 1/2
London ...	Bank Bills, at 750 days sight ...	2 1/2
London ...	Bank Bills, at 780 days sight ...	2 1/2
London ...	Bank Bills, at 810 days sight ...	2 1/2
London ...	Bank Bills, at 840 days sight ...	2 1/2
London ...	Bank Bills, at 870 days sight ...	2 1/2
London ...	Bank Bills, at 900 days sight ...	2 1/2
London ...	Bank Bills, at 930 days sight ...	2 1/2
London ...	Bank Bills, at 960 days sight ...	2 1/2
London ...	Bank Bills, at 990 days sight ...	2 1/2
London ...	Bank Bills, at 1020 days sight ...	2 1/2
London ...	Bank Bills, at 1050 days sight ...	2 1/2
London ...	Bank Bills, at 1080 days sight ...	2 1/2
London ...	Bank Bills, at 1110 days sight ...	2 1/2
London ...	Bank Bills, at 1140 days sight ...	2 1/2
London ...	Bank Bills, at 1170 days sight ...	2 1/2
London ...	Bank Bills, at 1200 days sight ...	2 1/2

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BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

(FRENCH BANK).

HEAD OFFICE: 15bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Subscribed Capital ...

Paid-up Capital ...

Reserve Funds ...

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Asahi Beer

SPECIALLY BREWED FOR EXPORT

DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TOKYO, JAPAN.

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.

HONGKONG.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

THE STEAMSHIP

"VAN CLO